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#### John Hay and the Genius of Patience.

Two years ago yesterday, writing from Newport, Rhode Island, Secretary HAY expressed in a private letter his profound dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Russian Government respecting our treaty rights in Manchuria. He had already secured for the American policy of the open door in the Far East the assent of every great Power concerned, including Russia. He had made the policy of the United States the avowed policy of the world.

The course of the Russian Foreign Office in the early summer of 1903 seemed inexplicable to Mr. HAY. Count CASSINI, perhaps goaded by a censorious despatch from LAMSDORFF, had just issued his manifesto to the press in which the two subjects of Kishineff and Manchuria were for the first time coupled. At Pekin the efforts of Minister Conger to get the new treaty with the Chinese Government signed were apparently baffled by threats and positive bulldozing on the part of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires there. Russia seemed to be standing in the way of that freedom of trade in Manchuria which had been agreed to by the whole world, including the Government of St. Petersburg. When the new Russian | tell. He is not that kind of man. Minister, LESSAR, arrived at Pekin, to Mr. HAY's amazement the policy of terrorism and obstruction was continued, and the Chinese were still prevented from signing our treaty.

Such was the condition of affairs when Mr. HAY wrote, on July 4, 1903:

" In all this matter I have indisted on dealing with Russia alone. I have refused for four years to join any group or combination against her. believing that by patience and persistence she would finally see that our interests were not hostile. but rather identical with hers. And in spite of these passing clouds I have never ceased to believe that we should gain our point. I left Washington with a hope almost amounting to certainty that before the autumn we should work out the problem to our satisfaction and to that of our merchants

" I admit that I have been disappointed by these latest developments. But there is nothing fatal or final about them. We must go ahead and knit up the raveled threads again. It will require some labor and patience, but that is all in the day's work. The interests of the two countries are so clearly involved in a good understanding that I will not believe it will be long delayed."

In the last paragraph above is much of the philosophy of JOHN HAY'S remarkable success in dealing with world politics. Labor and patience, with him, were "all in the day's work." When he situation became so strained that an impulsive, erratic or irritable diplomat in our Department of State might easily have broken, or rendered exceedingly difficult, the maintenance of the good understanding with Russia which Mr. HAY so sincerely desired to preserve, he merely sighed to himself, smiled to the world, and went ahead to knit up the raveled threads again.

It was so when the failure of the first

Hay-Pauncefote treaty threatened the enterprise which of all things in the world was then nearest his heart, the cementing of friendly relations between this nation and Great Britain. It was so in the case we are now considering, when all that he had accomplished for the "open door" seemed likely to be undone by Russian intrigue at Pekin. Without excitement or pique, without any sacrifice of personal self-respect or national dignity, he went to work patiently and laboriously to recover the ground that had been lost; and six or seven months later he had the satisfaction of securing the assent of the Russian Government to his memorable note of February 10, 1904. safeguarding the neutrality and administrative entity of China.

It is all in the day's work, but not in every man's day's work. The quality was in ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and perhaps that is where JOHN HAY learned its practical value in great affairs.

## Peary's New Ship.

The strongest ship ever built for polar work was on view yesterday from keel to masthead in a Hoboken dry dock. The was built to force the ice and to stand its pressure, and her model, as revealed yesterday, is like that of no other ship, for she is the result of the latest ideas and experience.

The Roosevelt is the fourth vessel to be built solely for polar exploration. The Discovery and the Gauss were both improvements on the Fram, but in all the vital points of her construction the Roosevelt is regarded as superior to them all. Her model more resembles periods. that of the Discovery, but the Discovery s kettle bottomed, while the Roosevelt's hull is eggshaped. The rake of her stem is ten degrees more than that of the Discovery; in other words, it is more slanting, and the tendency will be to rise as she strikes the heavy ice and break it down with her wedge shaped bow, which is armored with heavy plates of steel and further insured against crushing by being filled in solidly with timbers for ten feet back of the prow.

The visitors yesterday saw a hull overy surface of which is curving, the vertical nowhere to be seen and no bit of cutline that can be grasped by the ice, they saw her heavy outer planking sheathed with greenheart oak, and down in her hold an unusual and massive arrangement of beams and bracings to resist the stoutest pressure. The re-

sources of marine architecture have been exhausted to produce a vessel that cannot be crushed; and with all her tremendous strength she is buoyant, answers the slightest turn of the wheel and is manageable in every way.

There is no telling how far PEARY may be tempted to push her into the ice if a lead opens to the north of Greenland, as not infrequently occurs. She has ten times the resources for ice work that were possessed by the Alert, the vessel that made the highest northing in that part of the frozen sea which PEARY is to enter. But whether or not the Roosevelt is to shorten his sledge journey by carrying him part way between Greenland and the pole, she will be his home and headquarters during his attempt to reach the northern apex of the world.

It may be that the channels from Smith Sound to the Arctic Ocean will not be ice choked this year, for in some seasons they are comparatively free of ice. In that case the explorer will have little difficulty in reaching the extreme northern coasts of the American Arctic, where he

is to spend next winter. But if ice blocks the way, as is probable. a few weeks more will witness the beginning of the hardest fight between the Arctic pack and a ship that polar exploration has ever seen. The whole plan of PEARY's coming attempt to reach the North Pole is based upon his ability to reach the northern coast of the Arctic archipelago this season and use it as a base for his sledge journey next spring. His ship was built to make this fight in the Smith Sound channels. If there is need for it the Roosevelt will take the aggressive as no ship has ever done before, and we shall learn before very long how far human skill and ingenuity are able as yet to overcome the formidable obstruction of the Arctic ice pack.

#### Secretary Hitchcock.

No one except the Hon. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK can tell what pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of the Interior to induce him to "let up" on United States Senator JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL when that distinguished person was found to be involved in the Oregon land frauds. Mr. HITCHCOCK will not Senator MITCHELL-he adopted that

name when it became convenient, years ago, for JOHN HIPPLE to disappear-was the valuable accomplice of a band of land pirates who sought to make their fortunes by robbing the Government of the United States, that is, the people of America. Just as many otherwise thoroughly respectable persons regard evasion of the customs and internal revenue laws as at least justifiable, many others think it no harm to rob the Government of land. Mr. HIPPLE-MITCHELL entered the employ of a party of such lawbreakers and aided their schemes by his professional advice and official influence. He did it with his eyes open, knowing that he was violating the law and rendering himself liable to fine and imprisonment. He counted on his wealth, his office, his great political influence to protect him from punishment.

He counted without Secretary HITCHcock, however. He looked to find an easy going, tolerant, not too inquisitive figurehead in the Interior Department. Instead he found a quiet, thorough, stiffnecked, honest man, who remembered nothing except his oath of office when the prosecution of thieves, big or little. became necessary. HIPPLE-MITCHELL must have been surprised when he sounded the full depths of ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK'S conception of a Federal officeholder's duty. Secretary HITCHCOCK has not attitu-

dinized for the benefit of his reputation or to increase his popularity. Where he saw a wrong he righted it as a matter of course. The fact that he would be first to disclaim special credit for doing his work thoroughly, intelligently and effectively does not alter the other fact that he has carned the gratitude of the public by the manner in which he is performing the duttes of his office.

#### Wholesale Raids on Vice-the Philadelphia Example.

Probably there is no truth in the crude police assertion that a large number of Philadelphia "society" women were caught in the wholesale raids on disorderly houses in that city last Saturday night; but it seems to be beyond doubt that a good many women were arrested who were far from belonging to the abandoned class. The attempts at suicide, the hysteric appeals for mercy which are described in all the accounts of the affair, show that many of the victims of the police dragnet had everything to lose through the exposure which their capture rendered inevitable.

Owing to the peculiar way in which Philadelphia treats women taken in such raids there seems to be little hope that any of these unfortunates can escape utter ruin. No distinction whatever was made between them and members of the professionally vicious class when they were arraigned in court. They were all held for trial at some future date, and those who were not able to get bail were locked up. When they come up for trial their shame will be revealed not only to their own families and friends but to the them exactly like the regular inmates of disorderly houses is carried out they will be sent to jail for longer or shorter

By a strange perversion of justice, while the women offenders of the occasional type are thus treated with the utmost rigor of the law, their counterparts among the men were all let go with the nominal penalty of \$10 fines. Whatever justice there might be in thus discriminating between women who made vice the pursuit of their lives and men who were only incidentally vicious, it will seem to some persons monstrous that a casual lapse from virtue should be made to cost women all that they hold dear, while their companions of the same moral grade buy their way to social safety with a trifling sum of money.

But far above this detail is the broad question which this monumental example of a proceeding not uncommon in our cities once more forces upon the attention of the public: Is the whelesale raid If the Constitution is worth preserve

a justifiable or a useful method of attacking the "social evil"?

It is hardly worth while showing that good does not accrue to the immediate victims. If their reformation were the object aimed at, no one in his senses would dream of selecting a course of treatment which deprived them of every remaining shred of self-respect and in many cases consigned them beyond hope to the outcast class. Most likely the backers of the raid would simply say that they were incidental victims of a movement for the general good of the community-an act for the purification of its morals and its politics.

It is hard to see how a case can be made out on this ground any more than on the other. Wholesale raiding is an utter and oft repeated failure. It has never effected the slightest diminution in the prevalence of the social evil or even in the brazenness thereof. The commonest experience is that the spectacular raid causes no perceptible interruption in the career of the place or the people raided. If by persistent raiding backed with other measures of an effective character any one locality is made untenable by the vicious class, they are sure to move on to another, and thus they destroy by the canker of their presence neighborhoods which had previously been wholesome. Without going into any general discussion of the question whether this evil can be suppressed or reduced to any extent worth speaking of in big cities, it may be said with confidence that the true methods of suppression or repression do not include raiding. They are well known to policemen and Magistrates, of any degree of intelligence, everywhere. They consist in attempts to reform the erring class, in the severe punishment of those who recruit it and in the rigorous punishment of the proprietors and managers of resorts of vice-all lines of activity separable from if not inconsistent with the wholesale raid. If the Philadelphia authorities were aiming at a "cleaning up" of the city pure and simple, they could, it would seem, have done far more effect ive work by arresting the keepers of the houses raided on Saturday—and perhaps the totally vicious inmates of themquietly, in detail, in the broad day, as is now more than in the past coming to be the practise in New York. Rigorous prosecution should follow.

In taking this course the police would not only have avoided the cruelties and injustices of their wholesale gathering of the weak and foolish as well as the hardened and profligate, but they would also have avoided the shock which the monstrous performance of Saturday must have given to public morals everywhere when the accounts of it were read. Not only is the fearful prevalence of vice blazoned before the minds of the young, the simple, the innocent, but they are made acquainted with the extent to which it pervades even the realms of good order and respectability. But look at the warning. we may be told, which the fate of these miserable people offers to all men and women. Will not those who are tempted hesitate long before braving the same fate? This is not human nature. Warnings are soon forgotten, and the lesson of this raid to many is apt to be only that it is possible to indulge the wayward passions and keep friends, position and good repute, barring accident. Of course. when the accident happens the penalty terrible, but even the time be apt to argue—as people do in every circumstance of life-that the chances rejoice to exist under him. of incurring it in their own cases are so remote as not to be worth reckoning. It is trite to say that if people did not calculate this way every day in the week there would be hardly any vice or crime in the world.

No doubt the further argument will be advanced, based on special conditions in Philadelphia, that the raid is useful to complete the divorce between the police and the vicious class and to prove that the power of the ring has been smashed. It may be granted that these purposes are temporarily accomplished, but it is to be feared only temporarily. Raids of this sort. so far from freeing the police from corrupt alliance with vice, are the very things that tend to strengthen that alliance in the long run.

The occurrence, in whatever light it is considered, appears to have been a most deplorable one. Upon individuals it bears as a wanton act of oppression. The community is injured rather than benefited by it. It even tends to affect disastrously the very cause that it was mistakenly designed to promote.

### Amend the Constitution,

The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR BANKS has already accepted the office of President of the United States, from March 4, 1909. He will not compel Mr. ROOSEVELT to retire before the expiration of his present term, but when its course is run he will take the vacant place. He has already been nominated, elected, inaugurated. So far as he is concerned, the preliminaries are over.

The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVER IDGE has also accepted the Presidency His present purpose is to allow Mr. ROOSEVELT to serve until March 4, 1909. whole city. If the policy of treating Mr. BEVERIDGE may think it wise to assume office before that date, but now he has no plan to cut short Mr. Roose-VELT'S official career. Mr. BEVERIDGE'S acceptance of the office carries with it nomination and election. Like Mr. FAIRBANKS, he has gone through all the preliminaries.

Thus the United States has two Presidents-elect ready to take office when Mr ROOSEVELT retires. A delicate situation arises. The Constitution makes provision for but one President at a time. When that ancient document was written there were no statesmen like the Hon CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS and the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE No provision was made for them. The Fathers did not dream that such would ever exist. But that is not the fault of Messrs. FAIRBANKS and BEVERIDGE. They did not write the Constitution. They accept no responsibility for its crime of omission. If it gets in their way, so much the worse for it.

ing, it might be amended to provide for a dual Presidency to accommodate the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS and the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE. There is time enough for this, if action is prompt and energetic.

### The Mint Julep Controversy.

Above all minor contreversies one grand discussion still towers majestic. Silenced for a time by the chill winds and enshrouding snows of an unruly winter, it crept forth with the first budding of seraphic spring, and now, in the very pith and moment of imperial summer, it swells into a splendid pæan of debate. Men sit far into the sultry watches of the night steeped in the consideration of this issue, and abandon it only to seek repose that the battle may be renewed on the morrow.

Wise men-and only the wise are competent to study the problem-do not enter upon the discussion in the morning, save under southern skies. In these latitudes the wise seek recreation in the morning in the paltry cares of business or politics, and postpone the mighty question of a summer day till PHŒBUS begins to drive his chariot down the western slopes toward the rim of the

What is this question which thus agitates the humid postmeridian atmosohere? It is the great question whether in making a mint julep one should gently bruise some of the aromatic plant in the bottom of the glass or put it in, as the sailors say, all standing.

Many men of minds there are as to this important matter. The battle rages, and the heathen, who know only of gin rickeys and silver fizzes, imagine vain things. Few have the vast and farseeing self-mastery of that eminent disciplinarian Gen. LAWRINSON RIGGS, commander of Maryland's militia. When he was asked which was the correct way to compound a julep he sapiently waved his head toward the four corners of Monument Square, and then said impressively: "That, sir, is a dangerously delicate question.

A word to the wise should be sufficient. Let scholiasts wrangle and fools quarrel. Wherever mint grows, there are peace and joy and plenty for the absorber. Bruised or unbruised, or in the torrid zone or searching the northern clime, mint immersed or partly immersed in whisky, transforms a commonplace beverage into a nectar, dispersing upon the grateful air an aroma not to be described with pen or typewriter.

Drink it either way as you like it-and you are sure to like it. The stranger within your gates will like it. Even the gentle wife of your bosom will not be averse to it. Let not the purist daunt you by asserting that when you bruise the mint you make not a julep, but a smash. Take the purist to your home and give him juleps with the mint smashed. He will dispute no more. He will drink and grow wise.

Texas pines to put the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hood into the President's Cabinet. The Cabinet should pine for him. He is the greatest cabbage farmer in all Texas. He owns all the oil wells. He rides the ostrich with a graceful skill excelled only by that of the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRENNINGS. He scorned to exhibit his marvelous calves to curious London, thus denying the King the felicity of meeting him. Many and various are the reasons why Governor Hogo should be in the Cabinet. Judge PARKER offered to make him Secretary of any Department. Any Department should

Optimism is the high note of both political parties in Virginia just now. The new Virginia election law having practically eliminated all the negro voters, the white Republicans, describing themselves as the business men, the manufacturers and producers," reenforced by the old mountain Republicans who have never wavered in their allegiance, are now going orward to a victory on the Governorship which some of them consider as already in sight. They have been helped by the appointment to Federal office in Virginia of a much more representative type of Republicans than was the case in old Readjuster days and in the year of defeat which succeeded. They have a new State chairman and are "moving on the enemy's works" with a confidence which is rare among Virginia Republicans, who have secome familiar in the past with defeat and know it well and the local political

exclusion it entails But if the Republicans of Virginia are confident, the Democrats are sanguine. Disregarding the election as a mere detail of political routine, they are at work settling who shall be Governor by holding their primaries. A Democratic nomination they regard as the same as election. Congressman Swanson and Lieutenant-Governor WILLARD are the leading candidates, and they are already stumping the State, addressing Democratio meetings and exhorting all voters to come forward and determine the Governorship at the pri-

If the Republican view of Republican chances in Virginia is correct, the Democrats are counting their political pullets before they have been hatched. If the Democratic view of the Virginia contest is accurate, the Republicans are grooming a steed for a race which has been run and decided.

#### In Wildest Manhattan TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If THE SU will let its light shine it may in time dissipate that mud and water, boulders and belgian

east corner of 16th street and Broadway each day since the subway was opened to business. avoided the mud and boulders there by tramping over the hillocks of gravel and through grass and bits of rock beside that pool; but after that means of escape from the mud quite all we wish to afford visitors to the greates own of America? NEW YORK, July 4.

pled about thirty feet of the sidewalk at the south

Fight and Diverce. Knicker-Did their married life run smoothly Bocker-No; first day Russia-Japanned, then

### Sonnet to the Cucumber Hall, cucumber! Long green, the proper stuff,

We welcome you upon the festive board; When I say "we" I mean the mighty horde, For all bow at your altar right enough, Beef eater and vegetarian bluff. Bucolic in your habits, O cucum-Ber, you are not the demon held by some,

But come to fill a long felt want, I ween You are so sweet and cool and crisp and green A stomachache by any other name, O lusclous cucumber, would be the same Success succeeds, and so do you. O cuke But pushed yourself by fair means into fame

THE NEW CUBA.

Politics and the Presidential Campaign. HAVANA, June 29 .- An intelligible statement of Cuba's immediate political situation is difficult. A prediction of the outcome of the campaign now in progress is impossible. Lacking definite issues upon which the political parties, the Moderates and the Liberals, may rest their respective claims, the campaign necessarily resolves itself into a conflict of men rather than of

In the election of 1901 the opposing par ties appeared as the Republicans and the Nationals. With some crossing from the one to the other, the Republicans have become the Moderates and the Nationals appear as the Liberals. In the campaign of that year Mr. Estrada Palma was the candidate of both parties. During the early days of this year he was induced to affiliate himself openly and definitely with the Moderate party, which an absolutely fair poll of the island would show decidedly as the minority party. Yet the fact of numerical preponderance of Liberals by no means nsures Liberal success

On June 6 the Moderates held a sort of preliminary convention in Havana, but beyond the presentation of a platform no definite action was taken. In view of the existing situation and the attitude thus far held by this group, the platform contains not a little that approximates the farcical. It declared for various principles which it quite disregarded when it had ample power to give them effect. Article II. calls for the faithful preservation of the Constitution by maintaining the principle of the separation of the different powers of the State. One of the very serious complaints in Cuba relates to the domination of the judiciary by the Executive, himself Moderate, who will doubtless be the

Moderate candidate in this election Article IV. calls upon the Moderates to maintain the constitutional principle of decentralization regarding the province and municipalities, without prejudice, however, to their fiscalization by the superior organic bodies to which they belong.

This offers a highly interesting jumble. Provinces and municipalities are to be, in accordance with the Constitution; fully autonomous, but the central Government is to do their financing for them. Under the Constitution cities may levy taxes. effect loans and appropriate the money obtained by those systems. Under the Moderate platform this function would seem to be taken from them. Their schools, their police, their public works, their judiciary are provided and paid for by the central Government, which has in several cases even claimed the right of removing their officials and appointing others in the places so vacated. The Liberal party also declares for decentralization, and has resisted this course when attempt has been made to remove Liberals and replace them with Moderates. The greater part of the platform consists

of a repetition of constitutional provisions and an array of political platitudes regarding tariff, civil service, civil rights, immigration and agricultural development. Much of it is essentially farcical in view of the fact that, it being even now quite possible, no effort is made to do that which the platform says should be done. Americans who are disposed to be particularly derisive about this matter are cordially invited to read carefully any of the campaign textbooks issued in the United States during the last half century or so. In failing to make their platform a declaration of political principles to which they intend to adhere with all fidelity, and not a mere collection of platitudes to tickle ears and catch votes, the Cuban Moderates are merely imitating a bad example set for them by several older institutions. Except for a far more limited ability to give immediate effect to their professions, the Liberals in their platform are fairly on all fours with their opponents. The death of Maximo Go

doubtedly have an important bearing on the political situation. He was not an aspirant for any office, but his personal following was large. His control of the votes of a large number of his personal adherents made him an important, if not the determining factor in the politics of his country. But it is impossible to say just what will be the effect of his removal from the field, for the reason that his course in the campaign now going on had not been proclaimed, and it is even more than probable that he had not fully and finally decided what that course would be. He had declared his opposition to President Palma, who owed to him more than to any other man or any other influence his first election. But he was also on unfriendly terms with José Miguel Gomez, the nominee of the Liberals, and the old man was not one who easily forgot or forgave. His support, which the Miguelistas hoped to secure, would have insured, almost certainly, the defeat of Palma. His support or indersement of Palma was possible, but quite improbable. The largest probability was his support

of his protege, Gen. Emilio Nuñez, the present Liberal Governor of Havana Province. This would have split the Liberal vote, with the result of creating a three cornered fight, out of which Mr. Palma would have emerged, in all probability. triumphant. In the perhaps somewhat remote possibility of a Maximo Gomez-Nunez coalition with the Estradistas, and in the greater probability of an independent Nunez ticket, which would have split the opposition to Palma to the great advantage of Don Tomas, there lies the force of the recent editorial comment of THE SUN that President Palma had reasons of a political nature to mourn the death of Maximo Gomez. It now seems in all wave probable, if not entirely certain, that the removal of Gen. Maximo will leave Emilio Nuñez politically helpless as a Presidential andidate, and so leave the contest a political duel instead of a triangular conflict. This, in the view of many sound observers, will greatly reduce the chances

of Mr. Palma The position of José Miguel Gomez is a little peculiar and has already produced a little bunch of tangles. In the days of the Republican party he was a leader of that organization, the root from which grew the present Moderates. The strongly dominant Liberals of Havana Province for political reasons sought a coalition with the Santa Clara Moderates, with whom José Miguel was affiliated. The national convention of Liberals, held on May 15 nominated José Miguel Gomez for the Presidency. The Vice-Presidential nominee on the Liberal ticket is Alfredo Zayas, a Havana Liberal, now a Senator and generally regarded as one of Cuba's best, ablest and cleanest men. THE SUN corre spondent has known and watched both these gentlemen for a number of years. and has long given to both a place in the front rank of Cuba's Presidential possibilities. Both are strongly pro-Cuban. but neither is in any way anti-American. In the event of their election Cuba would doubtless be, far more than she has been under President Palma, the independent Government to the establishment of which he United States stands pledged.

For example, Mr. Palma, fearing to offend the Administration at Washington, would

be disposed to give official approval to a measure which he regarded, personally, as detrimental to Cuban interests. A case in point is the pending Ley de Arroz, or Rice bill." Mr. Palma in private conversation has expressed his strong disapproval of the bill, but has also expressed his intention to sign it, if it is passed by Congress lest offense be given to the United States Gen. Gomez as President would in all probability veto it. Yet that would not at all imply anti-Americanism. In a conversation on .that particular subject Gen. Gomez strongly expressed the opinion that "the relations between Cuba and the United States should and must be of the closest and most intimate nature, but they must be based on warm friendship and gratitude and not on Cuban fear of American opinion or on American effort to impose upon Cuba. The view is sound and should be that of all Cubans and all Americans. We want neighbors whom we can respect, and no man

respects the neighbor who fears him. A little friction has arisen in the Gomez camp, however, and one or two defections have been announced. Gen. Gomez's course in the matter has been highly creditable to him. He has even submitted a tentative proposal to withdraw, promising loyal support to any one whom the party saw fit to nominate in his place. The charge of carping critics that this position is taken in fear of defeat appears to be quite without foundation. Forecasts of the election give him, or any Liberal who may be substituted for him, the electoral votes of Havana, Puerto Principe and Santiago provinces, or a total of 46 votes out of 87, with a strong chance in Santa Clara and a fighting chance in Pinar del Rio in addition. The most difficult obstacle for the Liberals will be the Government machine, now in the hands of the Moderates, who will doubtless use it with all possible effect.

One factor in the campaign should be removed if a proper way can be found for its removal. An effort is being made to play the United States in the Cuban game by the circulation, among the less intelligent of the Cuban peasantry, of rumors of American interference in support of the present Government. These could only be counteracted by an official announcement of American neutrality in Cuban politics. If such arguments persist, it is possible that an effort may be made to force a declaration of the American attitude. The circulation of stories of American intervention is an insult to the United States and a disgrace to the party whose members give them currency. Should such a declaration be made, those who circulate such dirty little rumors would probably find themselves and their party the greatest sufferers from the results of their course.

This is, as concisely as it seems to state it, the political situation in Cuba to-day, six months before the election.

#### Cooper Union Fifteen Years Age

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in to-day's Sun entitled "Cooper Union Audiences recalls to the writer some observations made by him as a reporter in that auditorium fifteen years ago. In those days there was seldom a largely attended meeting in Cooper Union without several minor theatrical occurrences.

weather, attracted various alcoholic specimens of humanity "looking for trouble," who floated into the big hall either out of curiosity or because they saw an opportunity to make a disturban Their favorite methods were either to remark a assioned period of speech: "Cheese it!" or Come off, what're you givin' us

This was invariably followed by a movement o policemen, a shuffing or dragging of feet, subduet curses, swinging of doors and a third on the aide walk outside, at which point the chairman gener ally remarked: "The incident is closed." I have reform and protection days, especially when prosy speaker arrived at that point in his speech where he said: "Coming now to the question of steel rails." I never saw this fall to rouse a belligerent spiris.

Cooper Union speaker I witnessed once. It was a Socialist meeting—a sort of cloakmakers' strike affair. The speaker was plainly a Jew. He spoke in English for the supposed benefit of American trade unionists. It was a violent harangue. A

pork chop. The ensuing scene might fairly have become men in the hall gringed unanimously.

#### RUTLAND, Vt., July 3. TRUTEFUL

The American Language. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If it be not too late, will you permit me to call your attention to a few inaccuracies of pronunciation not touche upon—to my knowledge—by other correspondents And these inaccuracies are so universal as to be the

rule, with few, very few, exceptions &c., usually pronounced "Sundee "Mondee." &c.: the elimination of the "1" or "al"

tain," pronounced, nasally, "Lat'n," "fount'n, "mount'n," &c. Pronouncing "for" as if it were spelled "fore" of (Hence the legend adopted by a boot seller in a nearby town some years ago—"4 E E E E." in tended for the expression "for ease." pronounced by himself and his customers "four ease.")

The foregoing are sins of the educated and uned ucated alike. I might add as a particular sin of the uneducated in New York the sounding of "a" in such words as "can." "candy." &c., as if they were spelled "cain." "candy."

As I have said, these peculiarities of pronuncia tion are characteristic not only of the uneducated and half educated, but also of men and women who hold degrees from colleges or universities. Among the sins against grammar and rhetoric of like universality I might instance "don't" (singu-lar) for "doesn't." "in" for "into" and "since" for "while," as in the expression, "since he has been But I fear I have already trespa ch on your valuable space. AN IRISH LAD.

# NEW YORK, July 3.

First Japanese Bank in the United States. From the Milwaukee Sentinel. "Early in July the first Japanese bank ever inducted in the United States will be opened at Seattle," said A. F. Foster of Scattle will have a capital of about \$50,000 and is building built especially for it in the busi ness section of Seattle. The opening, it is ex pected, will be the occasion of a joint Japan men of the city and prominent members of the

Japanese colony will participate. ing Japanese business and professional men of Seattle are identified with five or six Americans While the advantages of such an establishment have long been apparent to the Japanese residents of the city it was not until early this year that the expected that the bank will transact a

great deal of the business arising from the new mercial relations with the Orient."

#### The Vinegar in the Switchel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Gosh dern itt Why did that ere feller from Bangor spoil that switchel by leavin' out the vinegar? Who ever hearn tell o' makin' switchel 'thout puttin' in elder vinegar? Heh? Leastwise that's not the way to

make switchel that is switchel. ORANGE COUNTY.

Disappointment of a Tourist in Agawam. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I passed through Agawam to-day on the trolley; kept a sharp eve open for the poet but did not It was raining; maybe he was mending the hen

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2.

He Came on Friday. Robinson Crusoe had just discovered the foot "Hurrah!" he exclaimed; "I shall advertise this

as a summer resort, where men actually come on

Feeling his fortune was made, he recor The Whole Thing.

From the Atlanta Constitution Our hopes—dey is high, Lawd We fixin' fer flight; Teach us ter fly, Lawd, An' also ter light! GIVING AWAY MONEY.

Does the Personal Pleasure in Philanthropy Cease? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir

who give away money have lots of trouble who give away into a suiting the public. If they got their money honestly it is not the public's business how they give it. Only in case the public has been robbed of the money given away has it a right to criticize.

In your paper of to-day a "Theory of Res

tution" is tentatively advanced by "J. L. 8.\*
In which he asks: "Is it not possible that while the accumulation of huge personal fortunes may cause suffering to many in the making, they are likely to cause many in the manning in the general evolu-tion of things in this country than if the money composing them had been allowe. o remain divided between many persons?" While there is a force for general good in

entralized capital that should allay all envy and spite toward the honestly rich it does not always follow that the divided sums would not be Just as effectively and more ppropriately centralized, to greater resulting good, had they not been unfairly absorbed individuals. The taxpaying capacity the State depends largely upon the cost of living and of doing business therein. If through unfair means an astute individual or corporation succeeds in wresting a colossal of living and conducting business, he or it has surped and displaced the functions of the State by levying a tax; and, even though

of living and conducting business, he or it has usurped and displaced the functions of the State by levying a tax: and, even though he gives away chunks of his fortune in endowments to education or hospital service or public charity, he is still usurping the State's prerogative. Our own Empire State with its subdivisions, for instance, is the greatest creator of and wisest giver to systems of education and public charity that the world has seen; yet it could wisely spend far more money than it dare appropriate in those fields. Would an outsider who had stolen the tax the State might otherwise have levied be apt to do better for the people with the money than the State whose policy the whole people dictate?

To buy low and sell high is in itself honor, able. The world accepts it as a justifiable rule of trade. Unless in so doing a dealer unfairly gains an advantage that practically interferes with the rights of another, the world justifies his acts. Some people assume that great fortunes are never made honestly; but that is a great mistake. We will say, for instance, that the late Peter Cooper, elther by bribery, deceit or treachery, ever took unfair advantage of men or communities in acquiring his large fortune? He founded and endowed an educational institution of great benefit to people of small means. None but a churl would question his work or his motives, for his money was his own by right and his motives were lofty. Can readily conceive that a fortune as great as the property that Mr. Carnegie sold to the Steel Trust may be come by honestly. There is a side to the question not touched by "J. L. S., but which is suggested when he says of great individual possessions." If the money " " were divided between the persons from whom it has been taken, there would be no ten million dollar fund for higher education." Not unless the State levied higher taxes. But the giving of the fundi Almost everybody loves to give-some in one direction, some in another. The right to give goes only with right of possession. Our gr

Names of Guns on Men-of-War From the Washington Star.

"In the olden days," remarked a veteras sea captain the other day, "the custom obtained of giving names to the guns on men-

"In the case of the U. S frigate Chesapeake the principal guns bore distinctive names, a follows: Brother Jonathan, True Blue, Yankee Protection, Putnam. kee Protection, Putnam. Raging Eagle, Viper, General Warren, Mad Anthony, America, Washington, Liberty Forever, Dreadnaught, Defiance, Liberty or Death, United Tars, Jumping Billy, Rattler, Bulldog, Spitfire, Nancy Dawson, Revenge, Bunker's Hill, Pocahontas, Towser, Wilful Murder, These names were engraved on small squares of copper plate."

Foreign Contract Opportunities enders are invited by the Canadian Departme of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for the supply stone and the placing of a stone protection alon portions of the summit level of the Welland Canal

D. Quinlan, Barrie, Ontario, asks tenders for the erection of a reenforced concrete arch bridge over the Mad River at Glen Huron, Ontario; also for a bridge with stone abutments and steel superstr ture with reenforced concrete floor at the sam' Electric tramways are to be constructed at Dept ford, England; to connect the municipalities of Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Duerkheim, Ger many: from Alx La Chapelle to Louvain: anothe Madrid. Spain, by the Sociedad Tranvias del !

Madrid; also one from Amsterdam, Netherlands. o Zaandam and Koog. Electric lighting plants are to be erected at Neuzig and Neuziders, in Austria; at Lagos, West Afri a; at Pforzhelm, Baden, Germany; and at Avila

Public works of various kinds are to be undertaken by the following cities: Durban, Natal, British Africa, to cost \$2,500,000; Heldelberg, Germany, to cost \$1,428,000; Blugen, Germany, to cost \$480,000 Berlin, Germany, to cost \$1.904.007; Cologne, many, to cost \$2.586,000; Offenburg, Baden, Get

many, to cost \$476.000 Steam railroads are to be built as follows: From Dell Ajeh to Langar Bal, in Sumatra: Suburban roads around Cologne, Germany: from litre to Virginal. Beigium, by the Societé Nationale de hemins de Fer, of Brussels; from Arica, Chile, to La Paz, to cost \$11,500,000, by the Chilean Govern

ment: and from Val de Zafan to San Carlos de la Ranita, Spain. Steel viaducts and an tron bridge are wanted by the Department of Public Works, Cape Colony, Britis Electric energy on a large scale

Mexico Sewer system and sanitation works are to be built

### Maneating Pike of Yorkshire

From the Yorkshire Post.
Dr. G. V. A. Robertson of Pickering reports Saturday I received a call to visit the so The message was, 'The lad has been blitten by fish.' On my arrival I found the lad suffering from a severe wound of the right foot, which required several stitches. On making inqu was told the led had been bathing, along t two others, in the river Leven, which runs not to the farm at Sinnington, and on getting out the water he sat on the bank, as lads are do, when suddenly a large fish jumped out water on to the bank, selzed the lad by the and lumped in again. The distance from ! to the edge of the bank was quite two feet and the lad's foot was three feet from the edge of the bank A lady who was passing and heard his crie to his assistance and carried him home, as the foot was bleeding profusely. A gentieman who stays at the farm and is an enthusiastic anglet asked to be shown the place, and said he would to catch the fish. On taking his fishing tackle had the gratification of carching the fish i minutes with an artificial balt. It turned of be a fine pike, measuring 2 feet 112 inches and weighing six pounds. "There can be no doub adds the doctor, "as to the truth of the occurr saw the fish measured and the gentleman who

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.
One hundred and fifty-three couples have falled victim to the darts of Dan Cupid during the month of June just passed. These figures, taken from the license records at the office of the district clerk. show that the month passed has been of marriages, not only of any month in the year, but

# Country Preachers.

From the Owensboro Inquirer The city preachers are able and useful, but the ountry preachers are improving, and they are like the devil in taking no vacation.

Busy Times in the Mountains. Glover's Gap correspondence Fairmount 71mg C. C. Fetty was counting eggs and measuring cloth behind the counter in L. Snyder's store